

Wilmington Journal.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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SAMUEL J. PERSHON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal
Office. [28-ly]

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under
Journal office. [28-ly]

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, will give prompt attention to all
business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DUPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Drapery, Glass, Perfume,
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Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced
persons. [28-ly]

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AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
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WILLIAM A. GUYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Mer-
chants, giving every attention to my friends, and
am prepared to give the best information, efficient
and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores,
with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse
Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all
kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on
commodities. [28-ly]

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GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Mer-
chants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

C. FREEMAN,
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS and FACTORS.

SENECA, S. C.,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st.,
below Duck street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to
manufacture all DOUDY BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STIL-
LUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job work in his line, at
the shortest notice. [31-ly]

JESSE P. MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North
Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, and Manila Paper made to order.
Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and
the highest market price paid
March 23d, 1852. [29-ly]

V. R. PEIRSON,
AT
BERARD MONAGHAN'S,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(CHARLES BARR'S OLD STAND),
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 13, 1852. [32-ly]

GILLEPIE, ROTHWELL & MCASLAIN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North
Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852. [29-ly]

ROTHWELL & MCASLAIN,
DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North
Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [29-ly]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER, respectfully informs
the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his
line, Plastering, Hair, and Fishticks, of the best quality,
and at the shortest notice. [21-ly]

M. L. BROWN, S. C.,
HOUSE, SHIP, and SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER
HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is
prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in
a neat and workmanlike manner.

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the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his
line, Plastering, Hair, and Fishticks, of the best quality,
and at the shortest notice. [21-ly]

M. MCINNIS,
GROCER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, North
Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on
hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and
all the sale of all kinds of produce, of the best quality.
[28-ly]

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.
Refers to E. P. HALE, Esq., President Branch of the State
Treas., N. C., W. H. WILCOX, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O.
G. PARSONS, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilm-
ington, N. C. [25-ly]

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic
Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions,
and Fish, and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851. [23-ly]

WILSON & ESLI H.,
CASH Dealers in Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, Toys,
Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Sarcas, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
[30-ly]

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrel-
lolas, and Walking Canes, of every description,
whole and retail, North side Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.
[30-ly]

A. A. B. SOUTHLAND,
COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would
like to take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my
friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have re-
ceived at their hands during the time I have been collecting
for them, and hope by striking a general alliance with
a number of them, to still receive a continuance of my
confidence and support, as I intend to devote my
time to business.

Ref to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq.,
G. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter &
Kidd.

I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties when
and if judgments are offered, and will be at the service of
Messrs. White & Whitcher, at which place I will be
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WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, Druggist, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Drapery, Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
perfumes, &c., opposite the State's old stand, Wil-
mingtton, N. C. [24-ly]

WILLARD, NEWBOLD,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves,
Furniture, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wil-
mingtton, N. C. [20-ly]

WILLIS, NEWBOLD,
LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT,
A. L. NEWBOLD, subscriber, residing in the
large style, of the very best American Marble, is offered
in a state of repair, to the best and safest price in town,
having the look of a rascal!—and Twenty Dollars
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county, of SAMUEL A. WOODSON, who wrote Jail
Robbery. Woodson is about 40 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Of New Hampshire.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. B. KING,
Of Alabama.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID.
COUNTRY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE SENATE,
JOHN A. SANDERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
ROBERT STRANGE, JR.,
JOHN A. CORBETT.

Whig Nominations.

The Whig National Convention at Baltimore yesterday, nominated the following ticket:

For President,
WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey;

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.

The nomination for President was effected on the 53d ballot; that for Vice President on the 2d. The nomination of Gen. Scott was essentially sectional—a portion of the Virginia delegation having cast the only votes he received from a Southern State,—and Mr. Botts had been sleeping with Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, which accounts for the phenomenon.

North Carolina invariably voted for Fillmore, and against Scott. An incident occurred on the 12th ballot, forcibly illustrating this fact:

In announcing the vote of North Carolina, the clerk inadvertently gave it to Windfield Scott, whereupon the delegation started up in a panic as if touched by a galvanic shock. "Fillmore," "Fillmore," were cried, and the clerk apologized.

But this did not suffice, and the chairman of the delegation rose and said with peculiar emphasis: "North Carolina gives 10 votes for Millard Fillmore, and none for Gen. Scott."

It seems, that after the adjournment on Saturday night, a despatch was sent to Mr. Webster by his friends, who desired to know what they should do, as the Convention had failed to make a nomination. Mr. Webster's answer was:—"I have nothing to say." A similar despatch was sent to Mr. Fillmore. His answer was:—"Go and vote for Webster by all means, and thus save the Whig party." Mr. Fillmore thus seemed to attach great importance, amounting even to the salvation of the Whig party to the defeat of Gen. Scott, for such is the unmistakable meaning of his words.

To say that Gen. Scott's nomination has been received here with coldness, nay, with anger and disgust, would be to state but the simple truth, in which we will be born out by all parties. We know the power of party associations, and the efforts that will be made to bring the Whig party in North Carolina up to the support of the ticket, and we have no doubt but that these efforts will be successful in very many instances; still we know that there are many intelligent and reflecting Whigs who cannot either be whipped into the traces, or wheeled round to vote for Gen. Scott. The strictly sectional vote by which he was nominated—the fact that Mr. Fillmore deemed it necessary to request his friends to go for Mr. Webster and "save the Whig party" from Scott—and the still more startling fact that the General's most devoted body guard of 66 votes from his strongestholds refused to sustain the platform—these facts will weigh heavily against any electioneering efforts that may hereafter be made in his favour.

It is evident that the Northern Whigs who forced Scott upon the party in opposition to the united South, must calculate largely upon support from the anti-Southern element, with, perhaps, from 15 to 20 Southern votes, ten of which they hope to secure in North Carolina by throwing her the Vice Presidency as a sop. It will not, then, do for us to despise our enemy, because he is not strong in our immediate neighborhood, since the very causes which produce his weakness here are calculated upon to procure his election through the votes of our sectional opponents. It will require the united South to defeat Gen. Scott, and we ask our Whig friends—not to desert their party—although we should be happy to receive and co-operate with them in one fold, but we ask of them to work with us at this time, for the attainment of an object dear to us all,—even as party men. The defeat of Gen. Scott will rebuke the spirit of sectional domination, so obtrusively apparent in his nomination; and will show that no ticket, gotten up not only without the votes of the South, but in opposition to her wishes, can hope for success. It is only by thus showing our power, that we can hope to secure respect or justice. And further, it would have the effect of making future Presidential contests really political campaigns, and not mere gladiatorial contests, in which the man who has had the least civil experience, is to be called to the highest civil station, because, as it would seem, he had followed a life, the best calculated of any, to unfit him for the duties of the office he aspired to fill. As marking the comparative sectional influences in the nominations of the Democratic and Whig candidates, it is worthy of notice that it was the South which took the lead in favor of Pierce. It was Virginia and North Carolina, and Mississippi and Alabama, and all the most ultra slave States of the South.—Every vote of the South was cast for him reluctantly. With Scott, the case was different. It was the North, and the North alone, which nominated Scott. The South had neither act nor part in it—he was crammed down her throat: whether he will stay crammed down, another question. Time will show.

An Elector for this District.

Both parties have made their nominations—their candidates are fairly in the field, and as the canvass may be regarded as fully open, there is no time to be lost in the choice of Electors to bear the standard of Pierce and King in the ensuing campaign. Little more than half of the counties of this district have taken any action in the matter, and of these only two—Brunswick and Onslow—have appointed delegates to a Convention; three—Sampson, Cumberland and New Hanover—have presented the name of S. J. Person, Esq., of Wilmington.

At this time of the year it would be almost impossible to get together a full Convention for the choice of an Elector,—certainly it could not be done without great and unnecessary delay and inconvenience. We would, therefore, respectfully suggest to our democratic brethren in the various counties, the holding of meetings at the very earliest moment, for the purpose of indicating their choice of some gentleman for Elector, and that the gentleman thus indicated be the Elector for this district.

In accordance with a mutual understanding between the Democratic and Whig State Conventions, the Electoral Districts are to be the same as the present Congressional Districts, with but one Elector from the State at large, instead of two, as formerly. It is understood that the Legislature, when it meets in October next, will ratify this arrangement, as a

over. Onslow, Robeson and Sampson. We would call the attention of our friend of the Fayetteville Carolinian to this matter, and hope that he will favor us with his views upon it.

W. H. Seward.

We are sadly wanting in a biography of this most extraordinary individual. His career would afford a study of more interest than that of any other prominent politician in the United States; and, in watching his progress upwards from the position of an obscure demagogue to the dictatorship of the whig party, we would have an insight into motives—a knowledge of manœuvres, and we fear a picture of the depravity of human nature that would be fairly startling.

Well do we remember, how in April last, when the whig congressional caucus met, with Mr. Mangum in the chair, Seward's hand was seen and denounced by very many Southern whigs—well do we remember the outburst of indignation with which Mr. Mangum's change of position was received in this State. But all this amounted to nothing. It is true that several Southern whig members seceded from that caucus, and some ten or twelve of them even went so far as to publish a manifesto of some kind, but nevertheless the caucus issued a call for a convention and a convention was held in pursuance of that call; and the seceders from the caucus attended the convention and Seward triumphed in that matter. The convention met, and the South voted as one man, not simply in favor of Mr. Fillmore, but against Winfield Scott, who, under any guise or profession, was looked upon as the Seward candidate.

On Saturday night Mr. Fillmore, fearing this influence, telegraphed his friends by all means to go for Webster and save the Whig party. Mr. Fillmore knew the men against whom he warred. Well, the Convention adjourned upon Saturday night over until Monday, and in the meantime, the Seward-Scott party contrived to fix things; and on the 53d ballot, the South was defeated and overthrown, chiefly by some traitors in her own camp, hailing from Virginia. And thus Seward again triumphed.

But it will be said that the Convention adopted the platform of the Southern Whigs. It did not adopt that platform, as will be easily seen by a comparison of the 8th resolution of the platform as adopted by the caucus of Southern delegates, with the same resolution as it finally passed the Convention. The resolution as presented by the Southern Whigs in caucus, reads thus:

"8. Resolved, That the series of acts of the 31st Congress, not known as the fugitive slave law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace; and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against evasion or abuse, not impairing its present efficiency, and we deplore all further agitation of the slavery question dangerous to our peace, and will discontinue all efforts at the renewal or continuance of such agitation, in Congress or out of it, whenever, wherever, and however, the attempt may be made, and we will maintain this system of measures as a policy essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union."

In the foregoing resolution, there is a recognition of the series of measures known as the Compromise, and including the fugitive slave law as a compromise, and the fugitive slave law as a compromise and settlement of the questions, and a declaration that such settlement shall be considered final; and a further declaration that the fugitive slave law, as a part of such settlement, shall be maintained and enforced until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse, not impairing its present efficiency. Let us now see the resolution as it passed, after having been modified to meet the demands of the North. It reads thus:

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Indeed, the New York Times, perhaps the ablest and most influential Whig-Scott paper in New York, and with strongly Free-soilish in its notions, seems quite pleased with the modifications. The Resolutions adopted were those of the Southern delegates modified, however, considerably, to meet the demands of the North. Internal improvements, which in the first draft stood a barren doctrine, not recommended as presently expedient, are urged as of immediate practical moment. The eight resolution omits the word "finality," and while it endorses the silliness of forbidding future action by future Legislatures. *Altogether, the Platform is all we could hope to get, while the unity of the party and the attainment of a candidate were dependent upon its adoption.*

Of course, it will be seen that the Times sees at once the point of the affair. It sees, as it says that the resolution avoids "the silliness of forbidding future action by future Legislatures." Whether warm and impulsive southern gentlemen will consent to be trained, whipped, and led by the nose by this fawning trickster is a problem that time only can solve, but it would seem that the resolution avoids "the silliness of forbidding future action by future Legislatures."

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Well do we remember, how in April last, when the whig congressional caucus met, with Mr. Mangum in the chair, Seward's hand was seen and denounced by very many Southern whigs—well do we remember the outburst of indignation with which Mr. Mangum's change of position was received in this State. But all this amounted to nothing. It is true that several Southern whig members seceded from that caucus, and some ten or twelve of them even went so far as to publish a manifesto of some kind, but nevertheless the caucus issued a call for a convention and a convention was held in pursuance of that call; and the seceders from the caucus attended the convention and Seward triumphed in that matter. The convention met, and the South voted as one man, not simply in favor of Mr. Fillmore, but against Winfield Scott, who, under any guise or profession, was looked upon as the Seward candidate.

On Saturday night Mr. Fillmore, fearing this influence, telegraphed his friends by all means to go for Webster and save the Whig party. Mr. Fillmore knew the men against whom he warred. Well, the Convention adjourned upon Saturday night over until Monday, and in the meantime, the Seward-Scott party contrived to fix things; and on the 53d ballot, the South was defeated and overthrown, chiefly by some traitors in her own camp, hailing from Virginia. And thus Seward again triumphed.

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